



One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS: HOECHST ENGINEERING FIBRES



The dream highway of the world – the dream of a road straight across the American continent, linking everything along the way – is becoming a reality.

But, in a tropical lowland plain in Colombia, right by the Panamanian border, the dream is turning into a nightmare. Again and again, cloudbursts obstruct the laying of the sub-base and wash away the filling gravel. But the road can be continued – even during heavy rainfall: **Trevira Spunbond**, needlepunched

spunbonded fabric made of polyester filaments, forms a separating layer between the soil and the filler and holds both in place, while the water passes through and flows harmlessly away.

Just one example of many. The interdisciplinary cooperation of scientists and engineers is opening up paths never before trodden for industrial textile materials, products and processes. Hoechst High Chem Fibres are today more than ever before tailored to their applications and the properties

required are specially designed into them.

Time and again, newer and better industrial fibres are capturing more and more areas of use. Today, Hoechst high-performance fibres are already helping to provide economic solutions to enormous problems relating to traffic, nutrition, energy and environmental protection, and to give innovative answers to questions both old and new.

The addition of the Celanese products will result in a further expansion of the selling range.



In the Colombian rain forest the geotextile **Trevira Spunbond** ensures the continued progress of building operations. As a separating layer it prevents the loose material from sinking into the soil and as a filter layer it drains the ground to the point of being load-bearing.



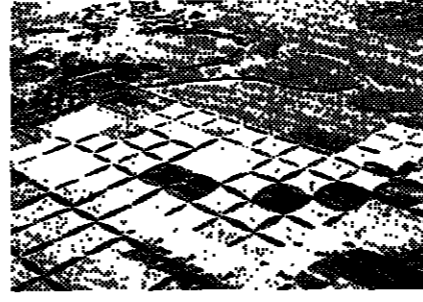
For roadbuilding, the strips of spunbonded fabric are made up into large areas. Because the material is highly tear-resistant and puncture-proof and also has a high elongation, the separating layer can be driven over immediately. The considerable costs of interrupting work have been avoided.



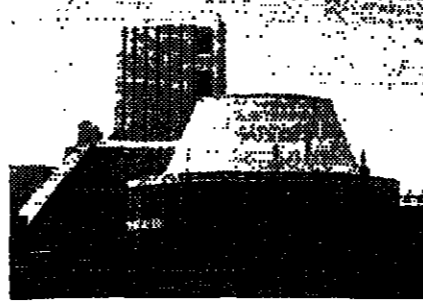
Tenerife is one of the driest regions of Spain. Today the crater of the volcano *Montaña de Tago* is a water reservoir, lined with coated **Trevira High Tenacity** – one of fifty **Trevira** lined artificial lakes serving Spanish agriculture.



Under the textile roof of the *Moby Dick* leisure centre in Rülzheim, FRG, there sits a new energy concept for the future: **Trevira High Tenacity** solar absorbers and air cushion collectors together with heat pumps generate more energy than the entire system can itself consume – a powerhouse for itself and for others.



In desert areas, infertile desert becomes fruitful. Shadow nets in **Trevira High Tenacity** take the heat out of the sun, encourage fruit and vegetables to thrive and ensure that the valuable water does not evaporate.



Since 1900 asbestos has been used to reinforce cement. **Dolanit** has had great success in the desirable substitution of this fortifying agent. In important properties such as strength it is superior to the traditional asbestos reinforcement.



The *Zugspitzplatt* – Germany's highest skiing area – can now be reached directly via a new rack-railway tunnel. **Trevira High Tenacity** and **Spunbond** in two layers protect the piping system from destructive moisture and other damages.



A continuing reduction of the risk of fire – textiles can play a great part here. Very high flame retardancy has been achieved for flame retardant **Trevira** by means of a built-in molecular modification, while maintaining optimum textile hand and optics.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

Let Them Wear Hats

Industrial chemicals are eating away at the high ozone layer that shields life from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. To most people the solution is obvious: cut production of those chemicals and find alternatives.

Reappoint Paul Volcker

President Reagan faces a critical choice for chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when Paul Volcker's second term expires in August. The smartest move would be to stick with the chairman he already has—and do it now.

A Question of Immunity

With extraordinarily bad timing, Whitney North Seymour Jr., the special prosecutor, has precipitated an international flap that has ramifications far beyond Washington's Embassy Row.

Other Comment

The Hands Over Soviet Ears

For the first time since 1980, the Soviet Union has stopped jamming Voice of America broadcasts in Russian and eight other Soviet languages. It is a welcome move.

Helsinki accord banning such interference.

British experts estimate that jamming costs Moscow \$1.2 billion a year—more than all Western governments combined spend to broadcast the programs.

Iraq Deserves U.S. Support — At Least for Now

By Daniel Pipes

PHILADELPHIA — Both combatants in the Gulf war have now had a chance to slam the United States. After Iranian officials spun the arms-for-hostages trap, Iraqis proceeded to bomb a U.S. Navy frigate.



Fourth: Promote peace. Americans should never wish that a war continue indefinitely, regardless of how distasteful the regimes involved, no matter how attractive the war's short-term benefits.

Hastening Strangely To Forgive

By Jim Hoagland

BAGHDAD — Lingering guilt over its demerited flirtation with Iran has pushed the Reagan administration into hastily letting Iraq off the hook in the attack on the USS Stark.

Has Europe, the Crippled Genius, Given Up on Itself?

By James Reston

PARIS — The paradox of Europe these days is that it invented science and is spending twice as much on research and development as Japan, but it is still lagging in the high-technology race to the future.

The Nuclear Issue Is Giving Kinnoek a Loser's Look

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — Neil Kinnoek is a charmer. In his 45-year-old leadership, the Labour Party has the most attractive personality to take into an election.

Who Are These Would-Be Presidents?

By David S. Broder

BOSTON — Barbara Anderson, director of the Citizens for Limited Taxation, keeps a file of stories in which out-of-state reporters (including this one) have in her view misreported or misinterpreted the record of Governor Michael Dukakis.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Italy and the War

ROME — The idea of a conference of the European Powers to put a stop to the Italo-Turkish war does not meet with favor in Italian public opinion.

1937: In Spanish Waters

BERLIN — At least 19 persons were killed and more than 50 others wounded in the German battleship Admiral Scheer porting 200 shells from its 11-inch guns into what is described here as the "Bolshevik fortified port" of Almeria.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Hasten Strange To For...

Out of the Blue, a Quick Test of Gorbachev

By Philip Taubman
MOSCOW — The unobstructed flight of a small civilian aircraft across Soviet airspace last week has presented Mikhail S. Gorbachev with perhaps the most delicate test yet of his leadership...

dismissed for negligence, but party authorities assumed no responsibility for the disaster.
But the plane incident has also given Mr. Gorbachev an opportunity to assert his authority and to make a number of tactical political moves that seem likely to strengthen his hand...

NEWS ANALYSIS

MOSCOW: Defense Minister Fired

(Continued from Page 1)
gaining the alert for the protection of the airspace of the country, a lack of discipline and major dereliction of duty in the guidance of forces by the U.S.S.R. Defense Ministry.
The Tass account also said that Chief Marshal Alexander L. Koldunov, 63, who has headed the air defense forces since 1978, had been dismissed.



episode and the separate statement on the retirement of Marshal Sokolov were read on the main national evening television news program.
The two events were not directly linked in the official reports.

PILOT: Early Release Is Called Likely for Youth Who Landed in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)
made public by the Politburo in a statement Saturday night, air force jets twice "flew around" the intruding Cessna.
But the air defense commanders showed "intolerable concern and indecision about cutting short the flight of the violator plane without resorting to combat means," the Politburo said.



Dmitri T. Yavov

Union, spent some time with General Yavov in July during a visit to Khabarovsk, headquarters of the Eastern Military District.
General Yavov was district commander until early this year when he was brought to Moscow.

Forests of Missiles, 500,000 Guards Didn't Stop Plane on Way to Moscow

By Eric Pace
NEW YORK — The Soviet air defense system, which failed to intercept the single-engine Cessna that flew from Helsinki to Red Square, is enormously extensive, with forests of missiles, thousands of warplanes and more than 1,500,000 men and women either deployed or on call.

shown deadly effectiveness, but at other times embarrassing failures have occurred.
The current edition of the U.S. Defense Department report "Soviet Military Power" says that the Soviet air defense system includes "the world's most extensive early warning system."

AFRICA: Epidemic Is Threatening a Continent's Elite

(Continued from Page 1)
effect on the severity of the epidemic for the next five years. The people who are going to die have already been determined.
The AIDS emergency in the developing world will be a central topic in Washington this week as top 6,000 researchers meet for the Third International Conference on AIDS.

REAGAN: Testing Ordered

(Continued from Page 1)
Health Service, as well as the World Health Organization.
Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, who has frequently questioned the administration's AIDS plan, said Sunday that the proposal for routine testing on a large scale is "a triumph of politics in the administration over all the advice of their public health experts."

WAR: Israel Remains Polarized by Clash Between Ideals, Desire for Security

(Continued from Page 1)
died by history, geography and economic exigencies ever to be divided.
"The future is already here," he says. "The old equation of territory for peace is dead, has lost its meaning, and we are faced finally with the unresolvable question of whether Israelis and Palestinians can find ways of living together on the same piece of land without destroying each other."

intoxification, our arrogance swelled, our sense of reality dwindled.
There was agreement on some fundamental principles. Jerusalem was indivisible and would remain under Israeli sovereignty. There also was consensus that some of the West Bank would never be returned because of security considerations.

graves, stone, and plastic sheeting for body bags. In some towns, people began digging graves.
Levi Eshkol, who was prime minister at the time, stammered while making a radio address, and the army chief of staff, Yitzhak Rabin, later prime minister and now defense minister, suffered a nervous collapse, exhausted from wrestling with his government's indecision and his own doubts.

would harm Israel's security, inevitably shifted the debate inside Israel to the right.
In 1967, the dovish but pragmatic views of Abba Eban, who at the time was foreign minister, were squarely in the mainstream of Israeli politics. Mr. Eban's views have changed little in 20 years, but today he is on the leftist fringe of the establishment.

PARK: At a French Theme Park, the Magic Is Marred

(Continued from Page 1)
permission to repair its installations immediately without waiting for estimates.
Three days later, on a Sunday, tanks were spread in parking lots, which can hold 5,000 vehicles, and were scattered on roads leading to the site.
"We worked like animals for two years to get this park built," said Guy de Broissier, the company's chairman. The destruction, he said, is "revolting and scandalous."

AIDS on Venice Agenda

Lawrence K. Altman of The New York Times reported from New York:
The AIDS epidemic is expected to be high among the issues addressed by the leaders of the seven-nation industrial summit convening in Venice next week.

Mr. Reagan is heading for the

conference June 8-10 amid expectations that have been lowered by his own domestic troubles and by economic and political uncertainties in the six other nations, administration officials say.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is only one of many topics to be discussed by Mr. Reagan and the leaders of Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

The big problem in Israel is we're between visions. We've said goodbye and good riddance to the supercharged idealism of the founders of the state, but we have yet to replace it.

For the 19 years before the war, the residents of Kibbutz Ein Gev on the scenic eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee just below the Golan Heights, spent nights in bomb shelters, hiding with their children from the incessant thunder of Syrian shells.
Today the Syrians, once a few hundred yards to the east, are 20 miles (32 kilometers) away, and the shelters serve as recreation centers for weight lifting, music lessons or social clubs.

Secular nationalists like Mr. Haetzni moved quickly to form

attitudes on the fringes of Hebron and other areas. They were joined by many religious Jews, whose view of Israel underwent a revolutionary change in 1967.
Rabbi Shlomo Goren, then the chief chaplain of the army, said: "When we returned to the Temple Mount and the Western Wall, it was the end of 2,000 years of exile and the beginning of the Messianic era."

The peace issue rules people's lives in countless ways. Israelis spend three years after high school in compulsory military service and at least a month in reserve duty yearly after that.

Some Israelis, including senior government officials, have expressed the fear that Israel has become an extrajude, extraterrestrial arm of the American administration.
It is "a sort of second CIA available for dirty missions when the White House prefers not to go through the regular channels," in the words of a Foreign Ministry official.

France: Political Strains

IN THE NEWS

May 28: International Talks Begin on Terrorism

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and top officials from Japan, Canada and seven European countries meet to discuss international cooperation against terrorism. The meeting came as France tightened security in response to a letter from the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners which threatened a "hot summer" if three convicted terrorists serving life sentences in France were not freed. The group has claimed responsibility for last year's bombing wave in Paris.

May 15: Jobless Rate Expected to Reach 11.7%

INSEE, France's national economic institute, in its outlook for the rest of the year, predicts that unemployment will rise to 11.7 percent and inflation to 3.5 percent while the growth rate will stagnate at about 1.1 percent. It attributes the rise in unemployment from the current 11.1 percent to continued economic restructuring.

May 11: Barbie Trial Opens in Lyon

The trial of Klaus Barbie, head of the Lyon Gestapo from 1942 to 1944, opens in Lyon, the city which was considered the center of resistance against the Germans. Barbie, 73, is on trial for crimes against humanity during World War II. On May 14, he began boycotting the proceedings, contending that his expulsion from Bolivia in 1983 was illegal. Barbie resappeared in court May 26, after Judge André Cerdini ordered him brought back to face witnesses.

March 28: Mitterrand, Kohl Unity Arms Approach

After more than four hours of talks, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand announced that they have unified their positions on European defense and disarmament.

April 24: Le Pen Announces Presidential Candidacy

Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the extreme-right National Front, announces his candidacy in the 1988 presidential elections. The announcement, and subsequent statements by Mr. Le Pen on television, create rifts in Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic party. Michel Noir, the Gaullist minister for foreign trade, warned his colleagues against moving toward Mr. Le Pen's ideology to capture votes. Mr. Chirac appealed for an end to the dispute, but refused to take sides.

IN THIS REPORT

TV Makes Waves 11

Privatization leads to a scramble for share of France's expanding television market.

Culinary Mystique 12

Does France's gastronomic mystique really match reality?

Warming Up for Presidential Election

Le Pen's Candidacy Exposes Divisions in Rival Parties

By Brigid Phillips

PARIS — The election for the next French president is still a year away but already it looms as a race that will tear at the fiber of the traditional parties and trouble the conscience of France.

The prospect of the election has sharpened rivalries within both conservative and leftist parties as politicians and partisans line up behind competing potential candidates. The internal tensions have come into public focus, particularly within the coalition of conservative parties that was elected with a slim majority to the National Assembly 14 months ago.

However, no issue is likely to highlight those tensions more than the question of how to react to the extreme-right National Front party.

The National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, ran for president in 1981 and culled less than 1 percent of the vote in the first round of balloting. But since then, his fortunes have turned.

He has had respectable showings in municipal and regional elections and in the 1984 election for the European Parliament. In last year's legislative election, he won almost 10 percent of the vote, which, under a new proportional voting system, gave him 35 seats in the National Assembly.

Mr. Le Pen is the only declared candidate in the presidential election that should be held next spring. With the legitimacy that he has gained from a place in the National Assembly and a solid base of popularity of about 10 percent, he has become ever more raucous in trumping his ultraconservative platform.

He believes the unemployment problem can be solved by offering jobs to Frenchmen first and sending immigrants back to their homelands. He proposes incentives for women to stay at home with their children. He demands



Raymond Barre François Mitterrand Jacques Chirac

reinstatement of the death penalty, and is regularly called anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic in the press.

Most recently, he outraged television viewers by proposing that AIDS victims, whom he called "today's lepers," be isolated in homes "as we would do for any great epidemic."

"We should have the courage to admit," he added, "that AIDS can only be caught through drug-use and sodomy." He went on to accuse Health Minister Michele Barzach of being "an accomplice to genocide, under orders of the lobby financing pornography and sex shops."

Mr. Le Pen's positions are considered dan-

gerous by a strong majority of the French. He has been unable to boost his popularity above 10 percent in the past two years. All the main political leaders distance themselves from Mr. Le Pen, and polls show that any party that forms an alliance with the National Front is guaranteed to lose an election.

Yet, he has maneuvered into a power-broking position that goes well beyond his electoral support. He is making his issues the election issues, and he is wreaking havoc in the traditional parties.

"The biggest question today is: Will the issues of the National Front be the main issues



Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the National Front.

Even if there are no outright vote-sharing deals done with the National Front, will other parties be tempted to borrow Le Pen's rhetoric in order to steal some of his sympathizers.

of the presidential campaign for the next year," said Jérôme Jaffré, director of political analysis for Sofres, France's biggest polling firm.

He added: "For the moment, other parties, and especially the conservatives are in a position of being forced to talk about National Front issues like immigrants and AIDS victims. If this continues, the National Front will gain an influence far more important than the percentage of votes it gets in the presidential election. Today, the French political scene is ailing from an illness caused by the extreme right."

That is what many politicians worry about

in this long run-up to the election. Even if there are no outright vote-sharing deals done with the National Front, will other parties — especially on the right — be tempted to borrow Mr. Le Pen's rhetoric in order to steal some of his sympathizers.

That question was posed recently in a front-page lament in Le Monde by Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir, a young and visible member of Jacques Chirac's Rally for the Republic party. "Are we," he said, "ready to sacrifice our souls in order to win elections?"

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Defense Policy Shifts From Isolationism Toward Europe

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

PARIS — Ever since De Gaulle returned to power in 1958 and finalized work on the French strategic nuclear force, French defense policy could be summarized in a single phrase: securing the national sanctuary.

However, over the past five years a series of gradual shifts have brought about a major change in French strategic policy.

In a speech last September at the French National Defense Institute, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced that France was abandoning its isolationist defense policy.

Mr. Chirac emphasized that France's security no longer depended on the national sanctuary alone, but would be "played out on the borders of her neighbors." He added that threats to French security "could also come from the sea, which covers more than two-thirds of the globe."

French strategists have long debated the role that French armed forces should play in the defense of Europe. Even De Gaulle, who pio-

neered French isolationism, insisted that the French 2d Army remain stationed in West Germany despite France's pullout in 1966 from the NATO integrated command.

The gist of French conventional strategy then became the ambiguity of when and where French forces would join the battle before the suicide weapons of the French nuclear force were unleashed.

But, in fact, according to a 1985 West German defense white paper, secret agreements were drawn up between France and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization specifying how the French would coordinate with the integrated NATO forces in central Europe.

Further clarification of this role was made on Feb. 25, 1982, when President François Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany announced the formation of an "alliance within the alliance."

Until the French Socialists came to power in 1981, the idea of a "French-German pillar" to European defense, set out in the Elysée Treaty of 1963, had remained a dead letter.

But soon after the Socialists took office in June 1981, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy began describing Western Europe as a common

"space of defense" and called for "an autonomous center of military decision in Europe."

After the 1982 French-German summit meeting, military cooperation between the two countries increased dramatically, with biannu-

'We are advancing toward a European defense.'

al meetings between the French and West German defense ministers, joint troop maneuvers in West Germany and cooperative armaments development.

The following year, a major reorganization of French ground forces was ordered by Defense Minister Charles Hernu to increase their

mobility in the European theater. An "air mobile" division was created, with 240 attack and anti-tank helicopters, as the centerpiece of the 47,000-member Rapid Deployment Force.

As Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said in Paris recently, the perception of a shared European defense has become so strongly anchored that most Germans realize that "French soldiers serving in West Germany are also defending our freedom."

However, the most spectacular move toward a European defense was Mr. Mitterrand's offer in January 1986 to consult with Bonn in times of crisis on the use of French tactical nuclear weapons.

In a press conference in Paris on May 22 following a French-German summit meeting, Mr. Mitterrand called the French strategic nuclear force "an important contribution to NATO's deterrent" capability, even though the final decision concerning its use remained with the French president.

"We are advancing toward a European defense," he said. "Both Germany and France are moving deliberately in this direction."

However, there can be no joint French-

German military command as long as West Germany remains in the integrated NATO command, and France without.

"The problem is that the French have their own disparate command," said Manfred Wörner, the West German defense minister. "And the joint NATO command structure is a deterrent factor of high degree. An attacker knows he is going against several countries at once. It is a problem the French will have to resolve."

Whether or not France will opt to rejoin the NATO integrated command remains an open question. Noting "the paradox" that West Germany lacked a nuclear deterrent despite its NATO membership, while France had a nuclear deterrent while remaining outside the NATO command, Mr. Hernu said that this "could lead in coming years to modifications in the legal statutes of the Atlantic alliance."

Mr. Hernu is not alone. The French military establishment has responded favorably in recent years to the upswing in French-German military cooperation, and sees German

Continued on page 12

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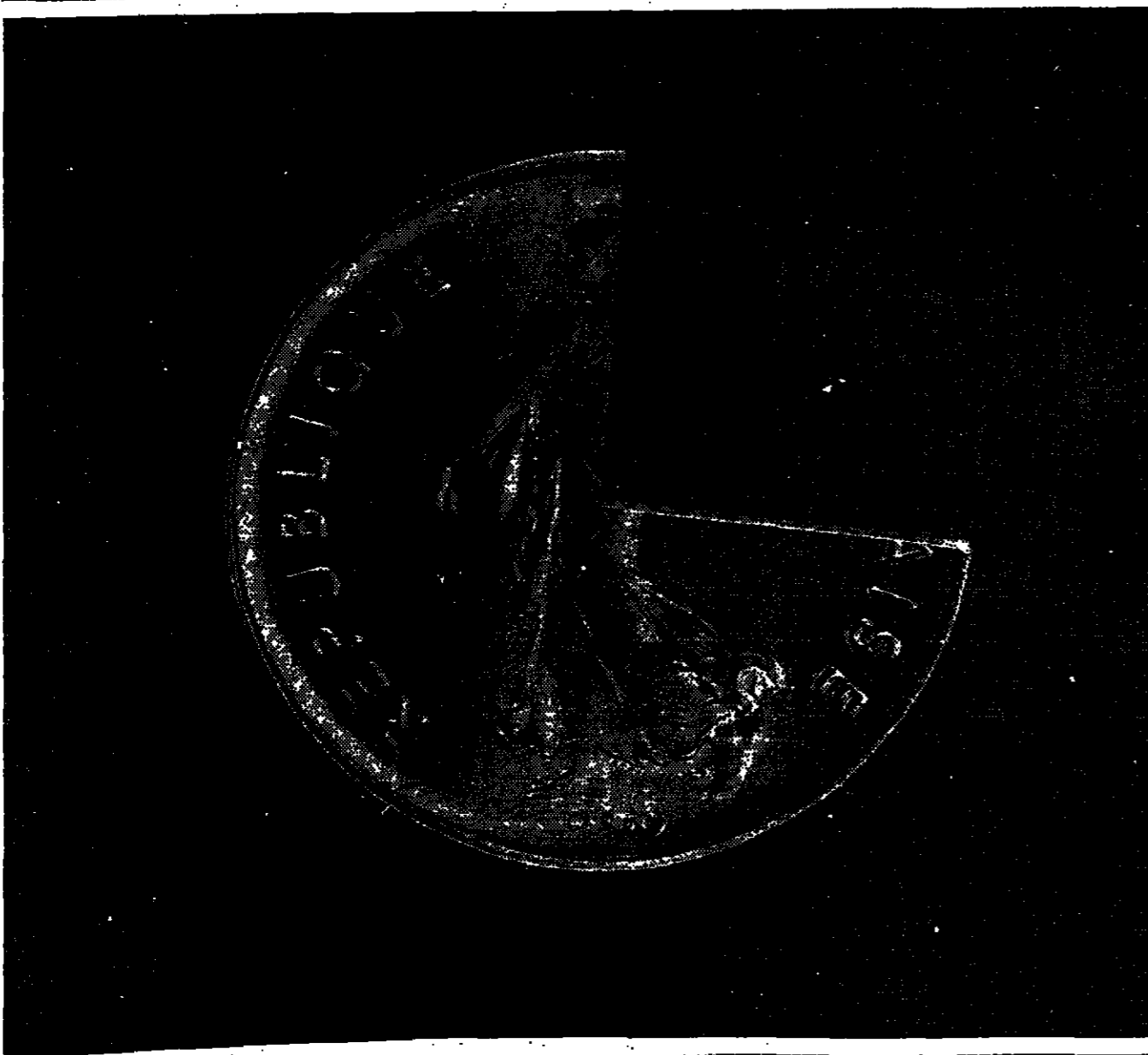
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Privatization Leads to Scramble for Share of Expanding TV Market

By Mark Hunter and Lise Bloch-Morbange

ANTIBES — Sitting barefooted on the upper deck of his yacht, Robert Maxwell, the British media magnate and owner of a 12 percent share in the newly privatized French television network TF1, was asked if it were true that he was negotiating with his putative business rival at the 5th network ("La Cinq"), Silvio Berlusconi, for joint investments in a European satellite TV channel and co-productions in Spain.

"I have written to Mr. Berlusconi," said Mr. Maxwell, "that he can't go on fighting so unreasonably against Bouygues and still remain a cooperator with me in Europe." He was referring to Francis Bouygues, chairman of Bouygues SA, one of the world's largest construction companies, and Mr. Maxwell's majority partner in TF1, with 25 percent of the capital.



Robert Maxwell, left, and Francis Bouygues, part owners of newly privatized TF1.

The practices that Mr. Maxwell considered unreasonable included "suggesting 10 times the going rate" in salaries for such former TF1 stars as the variety show hosts Patrick Sabatier, Stéphane Collaro and Patrick Sébastien.

They and others were hired by Mr. Berlusconi for La Cinq only days after the National Commission for Communication and Liberties chose the group of investors headed by Mr. Bouygues and Mr. Maxwell in a highly public competition to buy TF1 from the state for 3.5 billion francs (about \$583 million) on April 16.

These were only the latest developments in the French audiovisual scene. The situation was summed up by Pierre Lescaur, director general of the Canal Plus cable TV network: "Do you realize what an obscene mess is going on here?"

Certainly, the good old days of French television are gone forever. They began with TF1, France's sole, state-owned network until 1964, when the state opened Antenne 2. In 1977 came FR3, also state-owned. Both FR3 and Antenne 2 are still state-owned. The private sector entered the scene only when Canal Plus's encrypted signal was sent to subscribers on Nov. 4, 1984, a date now regarded as the start of a revolution in the French media.

The revolution took a giant step on Feb. 20, 1986, when France Cinq, a network formed by the financier Jérôme Seydoux with Mr. Berlusconi, who runs

three networks in Italy through his Fininvest Communications company, came on the air.

France Cinq's charter, negotiated by the then-Socialist government, gave the network the right to broadcast off the city-owned Eiffel Tower. This infuriated Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris. The French film community was also horrified that, for the first time on French television, movies on France Cinq would be interrupted by commercials.

After the March 1986 election of a center-right parliamentary majority headed by Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic, and amid threats of lawsuits by Mr. Seydoux and Mr. Berlusconi, Prime Minister Chirac annulled France Cinq's concession last Aug. 2. He also annulled that of TV6, a music video network modeled on the American MTV, which had been established under the Socialists concurrently with France Cinq.

At that point, the newly created and ostensibly independent National Commission for Communication and Liberties was handed the job of parceling out the airwaves. On Feb. 27, the commission awarded France Cinq's frequency to a consortium led by the night publisher Robert Hersant, with 25 percent of the capital, and Mr. Berlusconi, also with 25 percent. (Mr. Berlus-

coni and other officials of La Cinq declined to be interviewed.)

The 6th channel was given—unlike TF1's assets, the airwaves for these networks were granted free—to an investment group dominated by the Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion and the Lyonnaise des Eaux, France's largest cable TV operator.

Interruption of programs and films by commercials is now standard on TF1, La Cinq and M6. That was the first sign that a stable, state-owned television system had become an open battleground. At stake are the audience shares and advertising revenues on which the state networks, like the private sector, depend for operating funds and profits.

Though partly financed by a yearly tax paid by owners of television sets, Antenne 2 and FR3 also claim 2.2 billion francs in advertising revenue annually. This is nearly 30 percent of the 8.5 billion francs spent on TV advertising in France last year.

Antenne 2's advertising sales provide two-thirds of its budget, according to Jean Drucker, president of the network until he moved to the helm of M6 in March.

Similarly, though Canal Plus depends primarily on a monthly charge of 150 francs to its 1.8

million subscribers, Mr. Lescaur acknowledged that 200 million francs of its revenues, covering 8 percent of the company's receipts and its profit of 115 million francs, were derived from advertising last year.

It is already questioned in the television community, and to some extent in the government, whether there is enough advertising money to support six broadcasters, especially in light of a recent government decision to ban the advertising of alcoholic beverages from the airwaves, a cut of 800 million francs from this revenue pool.

"There is room for all six channels if the financing of each is adapted to its nature," Mr. Drucker argued. "Canal Plus should get its resources from its subscribers."

Mr. Lescaur replied that "we take only 2 percent of total advertising revenue."

Mr. Drucker continued, "The two public channels should be complementary in terms of programming, like BBC One and Two, and entirely supported by public funds. Then there would be enough advertising to support three commercial networks."

"Six networks can't live in the current system," said Antoine de Clermont-Tonnerre, chief executive officer of the Editions Mon-

diales media corporation, a minority shareholder in TF1. "If some sectors are forbidden to sell advertising, maybe."

Mr. Chirac advanced the idea of such a mixed system in April, suggesting that FR3 stop selling advertising time and be targeted toward a more selective audience, while Antenne 2 reduce its ad sales.

In September, the three private channels will unveil their new programs. TF1 and La Cinq will be direct competitors, aiming for a maximum of audience share. For technical reasons, such as outdated antennae, only one-third of French homes currently receive La Cinq, a figure the network hopes to upgrade to 85 percent by next spring.

M6 also only covers one French home in four. Its ambitions, however, are more restricted. Mr. Drucker hopes to expand his coverage to 24 million homes within the year.

The six channels will show 1,200 new and old movies this year, about 10 times France's annual output of feature films. Not coincidentally, last year French networks invested 205 million francs in film co-production and TV rights, nearly 10 percent of all investment in French cinema.

Aside from FR3, whose programs are regional and cultural, and Canal Plus, which depends on un-interrupted films and sports events and has thus earned a 94 percent subscription renewal rate, according to Mr. Lescaur, the other networks have one ingredient in common—re-runs of American television series.

Moreover, national series pro-

duction cannot compete with U.S. reruns, either in quantity or in price to the networks. Once an American show is amortized in its home market, its rights can be sold in France for an average of 150,000 francs per hour.

Even the 600,000 francs per episode of "Dallas" that was paid this year by La Cinq is far below the average 4 million to 6 million francs required to produce an hour of TV fiction in France.

Industry leaders agree that it will be 5 to 10 years before European-produced series can compete with American ones. Two of the key elements, Mr. Lescaur said, will be upgrading the low pay scale for TV writing in France and shifting production facilities from film to television.

Another will be the creation of a trans-European market for programs produced on the Continent, an idea Mr. Maxwell said, "whose time has come" and which is already exerting a powerful influence in France.

By February 1988, three communications satellites—TDF-1, Astura and Eutelsat—are projected for launch, permitting direct trans-continental broadcasting to homes equipped with satellite dish receivers and cable relay stations.

It is thus not surprising that in May the French Ministry of Culture and Communications negotiated co-production accords with West Germany's ZDF and ARD publicly owned networks and with the Italian state-owned RAI network.

A similar movement is occurring in the private sector. Canal Plus has announced the invest-

ment of 400 million francs in feature film productions, while Editions Mondiales has signed co-production contracts with Galaxy TV in Munich, Revcom in Australia and ABC in the United States.

The kicker in these gambles is that French broadcast regulations require networks to show a minimum of 50 percent of programs in which 25 percent or more of the production capital originated in France.

Since 1984 various interests have been pressing the European Community, with the support of the French government, to apply similar rules on a Continental scale.

"The idea is to cover Europe as quickly as possible," said Mr. Maxwell, adding that 1992, the date when trade barriers will be abolished within the EC, "is a lot closer than people think."

The rush outward from France concerns Mr. Lescaur. He argues that neither a trans-continental advertising base nor a programming philosophy adapted to Europe's different cultures yet exists.

Yet Canal Plus is a candidate for a channel on TDF-1. The final choices will be made by June 15. The company is also working on a cable format, "halfway between Home Box Office and an American network," said Mr. Lescaur. He said it "could be exported to England, Germany, northern Italy and Spain."

"It's now or maybe never," he added.

This exigency is at the core of the turmoil in French television.

MARK HUNTER and LISE BLOCH-MORBANGE are journalists who write frequently on European media and cultural affairs.

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Following the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders on May 26, 1987, the Board of Directors set the schedule for the capital increase, subscription to which is reserved to Compagnie Financière de Suez as well as to Société Générale, Paribas, B.N.P., U.A.P., and Crédit Lyonnais. The 2,516,000 shares, issued at F.F. 532 per share and representing F.F. 1,338.5 million in new equity, will be fully paid up on June 16th.

FREE STOCK PURCHASE WARRANTS.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting scheduled for June 22nd, will decide on the distribution to all shareholders of free stock purchase warrants. The detailed terms and conditions will be announced at that time. These warrants will be listed on the stock exchange.

Warrants will be placed in reserve to preserve the rights of potential shareholders (in particular those who may exercise the 1985 C warrants or convert the 1983 French Franc-denominated or 1984 U.S. Dollar-denominated convertible bonds).

DIVIDEND.

The Annual Shareholders' Meeting approved a dividend payment of F.F. 6.50 per share (plus tax credit), an increase of 12.1% over the dividend paid in 1986. The Meeting also decided that shareholders may opt for a dividend payment in shares at the price of F.F. 474 per share. The dividend coupon will be detached on June 23rd and paid on August 4th.

OTERA

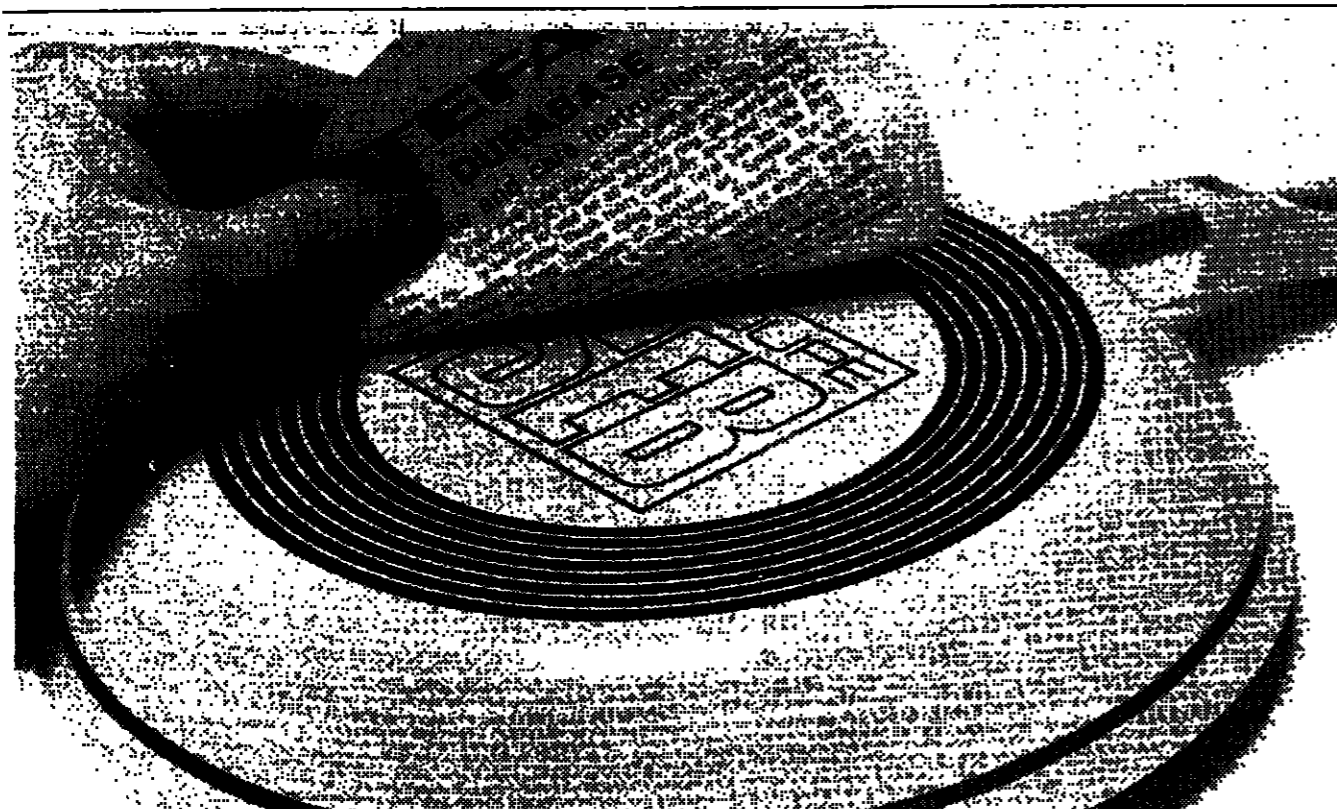
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Net Income (MFF)	70	110
Earnings per Share (FF)	27	43

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All of which has provided us with as keen a competitive edge as you'll find.

Because we've no intention of getting stuck.

Our productivity has been further improved by substantial automation - indeed, an invasion of robots.

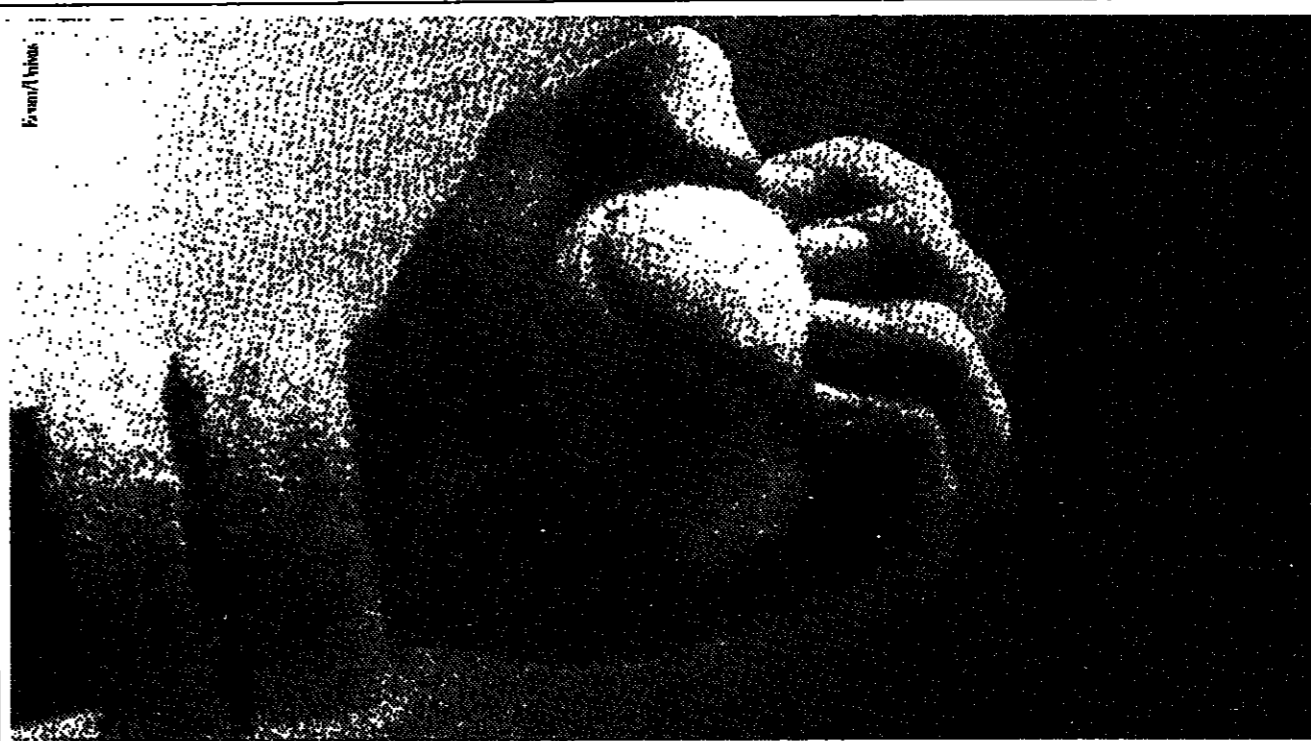
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For further details, ask for a copy of SEB Group's 1986 Annual Report in English from: Service Information, Groupe SEB, B.P. 172, 69132 Ecully Cedex, France. Telephone: 78 33 45 66. Telex: SEBLYON 370959.



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Does the Gastronomic Mystique Really Match Up to the Reality?

By Patricia Wells

PARIS — Over the past two years, I have journeyed 50,000 kilometers throughout France, about 30,000 miles on high-speed trains and slow, mountainous roads, interviewing hundreds of men and women, discussing the elements that are basic to France's tradition of gastronomy. I have talked with Loire Valley goat farmers and Roquefort cheesemakers, Breton crêpe-makers and France's best chefs, scallop and lobster fishermen, certifiably insane bakers, escargot processors, sea salt rakers, walnut oil pressers, winemakers, cheese-agers, pig whole-salers, and two brothers who make a living growing zucchini blossoms.

Along the way I have worked alongside many of them — curing a 300-pound (136-kilo) pig, conserving foie gras, digging in icy soil to unearth black truffles, learning to distinguish edible wild mushrooms from the deadly ones. And in towns all along France's two coasts, I have gotten up in the middle of the night to greet fishermen as the sun came up, arriving with their catch of anchovies, sardines or fresh white tuna.

Wherever I went, I searched out the most authentic and the best, and this invariably brought me to the "small guys," the artisans, farmers and producers who work independently. As a consequence, I spent a lot of time in villages too small to rate their own postal code and I talked with Frenchmen far removed from the excitement of Paris and the glamour of the country's famous kitchens.

Throughout my journeys, I searched for answers to two basic questions:

The first was how, in this endlessly homogenized world, has France managed to retain its undisputed role as the maker, the shaper, the ruler of Western cuisine? Others challenge it — Italy notably has a joyous gastronomic tradition and there are remarkable tables in that sensuous country. And elements of American cooking are emerging in many noteworthy ways. But France's cuisine remains the stan-

dard by which all others are measured, to which all others are compared.

The second is, can all this continue? Already, in the decade or so I have been traveling and living in France, I have seen anonymous chain supermarkets — with their heads of lettuce slowed on the way to Paris so they could be individually wrapped and sanitized — squeeze out small vendors whose produce was fresher and far more aesthetic. I have watched the trend to cheeses whose taste has nothing over Velveeta, and I have mourned as neighborhood traiteurs and charcuteries disappeared in the favor of trendy, fast-food eateries.

As I carefully searched out, then documented, the gastronomy of contemporary France, I asked dozens of questions whose answers would reflect on those two big ones. All the while, I focused on the present rather than the past, on reality rather than the myths that have outlived the past.

In many ways, I began this project because, as a journalist trained to seek out the facts, I found myself constantly frustrated by the fact that so much of the "common knowledge" about French gastronomy was sheer invention. I discovered that the "primary source" for some of the authors I had respected turned out to be the Michelin Green guides, and their descriptions of methods and practices were poetry or fantasy, or just plain misinformation. In my staunchly journalistic way I was determined to avoid the appeal of mythmaking and to try to inform readers about how things are today rather than romanticizing the past.

Along with concentrating on the present, I operated on the premise that any cuisine has its source in the tastes and traditions of a nation, not simply in the kitchens of its elegant restaurants, and that its fields and vineyards are more important to preserving those tastes and traditions than its grandest chef. I don't know that I have arrived at final answers to my two questions, but I do have clues and leads, vivid impressions and, of course, opinions.

I quickly came to the realization that no matter how exhausted I was from getting up



Hubert Coré-Mourou

early to greet a fisherman with his catch, or interview a baker as his first batch of bread went into the oven, the person I was interviewing probably worked much longer hours and much harder physically than I ever could. Moreover, the next day, the day after that, and the next year and the next decade, he would go back to that job with thoroughly unrestrained dedication.

And if there is one theme I heard time and again, it was the three simple phrases I heard repeated from Alsace to Brittany, Gascony to the Alps of Provence: "We do not count our hours. We love our work. We think that it has value." In part, that was because I was talking to "the little guys" — the men and women who themselves raise the mesclun, who pick the grapes, cure the olives, dry the prunes, knead the bread, smoke the sausages, or age the cheeses that have come to mean, in our gastronomic minds, France.

For most of the people I talked with, their involvement with food is not a job. It is a passion, an emotion and involvement that lie somewhere between deep love and religious zeal. There is the fish chef who told me he

dreamed about fish every night, and who spends five hours each day in the market in Cannes, selecting each fish he serves in his restaurant. There's the Beaufort cheesemaker who rejects artificial insemination of his cows because, he insists, only contented cows give great milk. (Besides, he was so proud of his bull.)

These people aren't doing it for money, because they really don't earn a great deal, or for prestige, because farm work is short on that. They are motivated by unrestrained zeal for what they do and by centuries of tradition.

I don't know that this sort of fascination, respect and knowledge will last forever. Industrialized food continues to make inroads in France, working to confuse the palate or even destroy it. And the market for processed, quick-and-ready food expands as — I regret to say it — French society becomes more Americanized.

There were times, of course, when searching out the little guys was not enough. Good intentions, hard work and low-grade flour will still make bad bread. Cheese made from milk that has been pumped, chilled, churned and reheated just won't turn out as well as cheese made from milk still warm from the cow. And even the cheese that is made with this wonderfully fresh milk won't taste wonderful unless it has been given time to age.

Despite such negative factors, regional cuisine is alive and well and even enjoying a resurgence. Throughout the country authentic, regional restaurants are thriving while their flashier homogenized competitors struggle for a clientele.

In the Savoy you can still find restaurants serving an honest *frisure* of tiny fish fresh from the alpine lakes. Along the French-Spanish border, near the village of Cérret, there is a restaurant that still serves a traditional *corgolade*, a wonderfully hearty assortment of snails, pork sausages, lamb and blood sausage, all grilled over an open fire fed with vine cuttings. In Normandy's markets, that day's catch of shrimp still squiggles in the fishmonger's bins,

and great brasseries nearby still prepare them *à la minute*.

You can still get daubed-out in Provence, lobstered-out in Brittany, eat your fill of great hearts in Gascony. There is no paucity of great regional fare, just the time and the temperament to seek these places out.

Another encouraging aspect is that gastronomic history is not being forgotten. The *route Tatin* at the Hôtel Tatin in Lamotte-Beuvron may not merit a special trip, but it really is pretty good. And if you do go there to dine, you can see the stove where those sisters supposedly "invented" that wonderful upside-down apple tart.

Quality is a tradition in French cuisine, and the French respect for both quality and tradition will help protect the nation's gastronomy for a long time. Which is not to say it will be preserved intact.

In my travels I have encountered a variety of deceptions, situations that are not quite what they seem. It may be something as small as the fact that the majority of the truffles preserved in the Périgord actually come from the other side of France, in northern Provence. These "cans of worms" — the label on the file I put them into as I worked on sorting them out — add up to a basic, disappointing discovery: Many of the products that have made French cuisine famous no longer come from France.

That foie gras you rave about in Michelin-starred restaurants? There's a 75 percent chance it came from Hungary, or Poland or Israel. Those luscious escargots? Probably from Hungary. The frog's legs? From Yugoslavia. The brochet in your quenelles? Canada. The mustard grain in your Dijon mustard? From Kansas.

Authenticity of origin is a hard question to deal with. Were the products better when they were French? No doubt they were. Food is invariably better the closer it is prepared to its source. But how much better? My decade here isn't enough for me to answer that.

Scallops from Ireland, mussels from the Netherlands and olives from Spain may not destroy French cuisine or end its traditions.

But the effects of the contemporary economic order are shattering some aspects of regional gastronomy.

The economic cooperation brought about through the European Community has indisputably raised living standards throughout Western Europe. But the EC's agricultural policy is leading to a steady, irreversible industrialization of farm practices.

Inevitably, this will mean that the price difference between a farm-raised chicken from Bresse and a factory-produced one will drive all but the most committed Bresse poultry farmers out of business. That a *poulet de Bresse* will become as rare as caviar and just as unaffordable is truly lamentable.

Yet, basically I came away from my research with my optimism intact. In another generation, I doubt there will still be farmers in the mountains of Cantal, milking their cows by hand, living in stone shacks that lack electricity and running water (but not a telephone). But the tradition of making good cheese will still be alive. Old Tante Paulette and Tante Yvonne won't be feeding us their *poulet au vinaigre* or *daube provençale*, but someone will come along to fill their shoes.

Certainly, frozen food sections will grow in supermarkets, that drive-in baguette shop I saw in Avignon will no doubt breed offspring, and there's no question that McDonald's and Love Burger are here to stay.

But a good percentage of the authentic, dedicated food people I've met over the past two years will be around to see the new century in, and I'm convinced that the passions of men like Paris's baker Lionel Poitâne and Lyon's chocolate-maker Maurice Bernadinot will not only get us on through just a little bit longer, but inspire successors who are determined not to let their teachers down.

PATRICIA WELLS is the International Herald Tribune's restaurant critic and author of the just published "Food Lover's Guide to France" (Workman).

Defense Is Moving Closer to Europe

Continued from page 9

strength in conventional armament and the French nuclear deterrent as "complementary."

Less known have been the extensive discussions between the French and British chiefs of staff on the feasibility of forging Europe's only two independent nuclear forces into a single deterrent extended to all Europe.

Another idea involves the reinvigoration of the West European union as a means of sidestepping the thorny legal problems created by France's special status within NATO. Relations between individual European nations and NATO will then be modified on a bilateral basis.

"We are a long way from a coordinated European defense," French strategist General Jean-Luc Lacaze said, adding that the new Soviet disarmament proposals, "by raising the specter of an American disengagement from Europe, are pushing us faster in this direction than before."

A survey published in April by the French newsweekly *L'Express* showed that the French public and the strategist are thinking along similar lines.

Eighty-eight percent of those polled favored the creation of a joint European defense system, while 54 percent wanted to bring West Germany into a European nuclear deterrent force.

"One thing is certain," wrote the editorialist, Jean-Paul Figeasse, France's "splendid nuclear isolation is over."

There are many signs of a gradual, de facto reintegration of France into NATO, not the least of which is the extent to which the French have been consulted in the attempt to arrive at a joint NATO response to the "double zero" option.

After meeting with the NATO defense ministers of the nuclear planning group in Norway, the chairman of the joint chiefs, Admiral William J. Crow Jr., came to France on May 16 to meet with French military leaders.

The French have consistently refused to allow their nuclear deterrent to be included in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations and have long held that disarmament talks should begin by a 50 percent reduction in the strategic arsenals of the two superpowers before the French would even consider joining negotiations.

Still, Mr. Mitterrand welcomed the offer of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to eliminate medium-range and short-range missiles from Europe, as long as the process were "balanced and controlled." But he was careful to make the French position contingent upon Bonn.

The French have long been wary of any Euro-missile deal. Their major fear has been the decoupling of Europe from the United States.

"The smaller the U.S. nuclear presence in Europe, the weaker the U.S. link," top French officials said. "Conventional weapons simply do not couple the U.S. to Europe. Nuclear weapons do."

These officials recently were able to evaluate the Soviet proposals firsthand during Mr. Chirac's visit to Moscow in May.

"The Soviets want to drive a wedge into the Atlantic alliance and break off West Germany as something special, something separate," they said. "Our position has always been to stop the Soviets from dividing Europe.

This is why we have opposed all offers of a denuclearized zone in central Europe and the temptation of a reunified, neutral Germany."

They see Mr. Gorbachev's "zero-zero" option as part of a larger Soviet strategy. The Soviets are going for an agreement on medium-range missiles as a means of drawing off attention from the extremely rapid modernization of their strategic nuclear forces, the officials said.

Today France spends more than 4 percent of its gross national product on defense, and most experts agree that this is about as high as it will go.

Even though it sets up about 30 percent of the total defense budget, nuclear deterrence is considered cheaper in both political and economic terms than maintaining a large standing army, and it has been given priority status by successive administrations.

Critics of this strategy, such as former Air Force General Edouard Copel, believe instead that France should begin to seriously upgrade its conventional forces "because the French president won't push the nuclear button" in the event of a conventional or a chemical attack.

The problem of the growing conventional imbalance in Europe in favor of the Warsaw Pact is at the heart of every disarmament discussion. Those who oppose eliminating nuclear weapons point out that they have kept the peace for 40 years and that their absence would open the door to Soviet adventurism.

The French have never favored disarmament agreements for their own sake, and their reaction to the zero-zero proposals is no exception. "Any disarmament agreement must increase security, not decrease it," Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl recently agreed.

The answer now proposed by NATO strategists to the growing Soviet conventional and chemical threat is the so-called "emerging technologies initiative."

This involves developing extremely expensive, long-range weapons, radar sensors and sophisticated communications, command and control systems that will act as "force multipliers" to compensate for NATO's numerical inferiority.

The French have come up with their own solution — the neutron bomb.

"By adding the neutron bomb to our panoply," Defense Minister André Giraud said last year, "we hope to dissociate these two very different tasks: destroying a conventional threat and issuing a pre-strategic warning."

Mr. Giraud's low-keyed announcement that France would use the neutron bomb in response to a Soviet armor attack went virtually unnoticed in France and is unlikely to arouse the type of emotional outcry that forced President Jimmy Carter in 1979 to abandon the neutron bomb's deployment in the United States.

If nothing else, the French have one extraordinary advantage over their NATO partners: their national consensus on defense policy is almost total.

KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN, associate editor for the Washington-based *Journal of Defense and Diplomacy*, is the author of "Fanning the Flame," a study about arms sales to Iraq and Iran.

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July 20 1987

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 29

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net
AAW Ba	50	37	38	+1
AAW Co	30	42	43	+1
AAW Int	20	35	36	+1
AAW Ser	15	25	26	+1
AAW Tel	10	18	19	+1
AAW Util	5	10	11	+1
AAW Vn	3	5	6	+1
AAW Wv	2	3	4	+1
AAW Xch	1	2	3	+1

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AAW Ych	1	2	3	+1
AAW Zch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 1ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 2ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 3ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 4ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 5ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 6ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 7ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 8ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 9ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 10ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 11ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 12ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 13ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 14ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 15ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 16ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 17ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 18ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 19ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 20ch	1	2	3	+1

Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 29

Fund Name	Assets	Change
AAW Ba	\$1.2B	+0.1%
AAW Co	\$2.5B	+0.2%
AAW Int	\$1.8B	+0.1%
AAW Ser	\$1.5B	+0.1%
AAW Tel	\$1.2B	+0.1%
AAW Util	\$1.0B	+0.1%
AAW Vn	\$0.8B	+0.1%
AAW Wv	\$0.7B	+0.1%
AAW Xch	\$0.6B	+0.1%
AAW Ych	\$0.5B	+0.1%
AAW Zch	\$0.4B	+0.1%
AAW 1ch	\$0.3B	+0.1%
AAW 2ch	\$0.2B	+0.1%
AAW 3ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 4ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 5ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 6ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 7ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 8ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 9ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 10ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 11ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 12ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 13ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 14ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 15ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
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AAW 18ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 19ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 20ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%

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AAW Xch	1	2	3	+1
AAW Ych	1	2	3	+1
AAW Zch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 1ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 2ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 3ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 4ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 5ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 6ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 7ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 8ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 9ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 10ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 11ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 12ch	1	2	3	+1
AAW 13ch	1	2	3	+1
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AAW Tel	\$1.2B	+0.1%
AAW Util	\$1.0B	+0.1%
AAW Vn	\$0.8B	+0.1%
AAW Wv	\$0.7B	+0.1%
AAW Xch	\$0.6B	+0.1%
AAW Ych	\$0.5B	+0.1%
AAW Zch	\$0.4B	+0.1%
AAW 1ch	\$0.3B	+0.1%
AAW 2ch	\$0.2B	+0.1%
AAW 3ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 4ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 5ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 6ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 7ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 8ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 9ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 10ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 11ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 12ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 13ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 14ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 15ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 16ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 17ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 18ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 19ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 20ch	\$0.1B	+0.1%

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 29

Option & Price	Calls	Puts	Option & Price	Calls	Puts
AAW Ba	1.2B	+0.1%	AAW Co	2.5B	+0.2%
AAW Int	1.8B	+0.1%	AAW Ser	1.5B	+0.1%
AAW Tel	1.2B	+0.1%	AAW Util	1.0B	+0.1%
AAW Vn	0.8B	+0.1%	AAW Wv	0.7B	+0.1%
AAW Xch	0.6B	+0.1%	AAW Ych	0.5B	+0.1%
AAW Zch	0.4B	+0.1%	AAW 1ch	0.3B	+0.1%
AAW 2ch	0.2B	+0.1%	AAW 3ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 4ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 5ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 6ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 7ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 8ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 9ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 10ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 11ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 12ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 13ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 14ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 15ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 16ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 17ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 18ch	0.1B	+0.1%	AAW 19ch	0.1B	+0.1%
AAW 20ch	0.1B	+0.1%			

Handwritten signature: J. P. ...

SEVEN: Group Has Daunting Goal

(Continued from first finance page) on the dollar, and discuss what action, if any, to take.

The countries have already put into effect one feature of the broader concept of policy coordination. They have been setting ranges for currency exchange rates, a partial step back to the system of fixed exchange rates that prevailed from 1944 until the early 1970s.

A range of 150 to 160 Japanese yen to the dollar was established at a meeting of Mr. Baker and the Japanese minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, last September, and it held for several months. New ranges for the yen and for the Deutsche mark were set at a seven-country meeting in February. The ranges were reconfirmed in April, and despite periodic turbulence, those ranges are holding.

For all this progress, the most important component of an attempt to coordinate economic policies has yet to be demonstrated: a willingness to alter fiscal policies, governing taxation and spending.

So far, the countries have been willing only to alter monetary policies, mainly interest rates. In the year that the ministers have been working together, the three key countries, the United States, Japan and West Germany, have rebuffed appeals to act on fiscal policies.

Washington wants Bonn and Tokyo to stimulate domestic growth by cutting taxes and raising domestic spending and investment. This would reduce their reliance on the exports that have contributed to the gaping U.S. trade deficit, and might mute the protectionist chorus in Congress. West Germany and Japan, like the other countries at the table, want the United States to do the opposite — raise taxes and so reduce the budget deficits that they believe cause the trade problem, among others.

A witness to the ministerial meetings, who, like others, spoke on the condition that he not be named, described an example of these conflicts in the meetings.

The IMF, he said, might argue that growth in West Germany and Japan is slow and inflation under control, so conditions permit cutting taxes or increasing public spending or taking other actions to foster domestic growth.

"So," the witness recounted, "Stoltenberg says, 'I think the IMF is being much too cautious. My forecast is much better and we put very high priority on price stability and besides we're politically committed to what we have.' And the Japanese say, 'We cannot pass our present budget, and I have some sympathy for what you are saying but that's not the mood in Japan and I cannot do anything.'

"And the IMF says, 'The United States ought to reduce its budget deficit. That's absolutely fundamental.' And Baker says, 'I certainly agree with that! I'm all in favor

Spot Oil Prices Could Fall After OPEC Meeting

NEW YORK — Plans by OPEC ministers at their Vienna meeting in late June to press for agreed upon output increases while keeping prices tied to an \$18 a barrel benchmark could mean falling spot oil prices later this year, oil industry analysts say.

Recent statements from several OPEC countries, including the group's largest producer, Saudi Arabia, indicate that the \$18-a-barrel benchmark agreed to at OPEC's meeting last December will be left unchanged.

But analysts point out that if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries goes ahead with plans also reached in December to increase oil production later this year, the recent fall from highs of almost \$20 a barrel for spot oil almost surely will continue.

Partly in anticipation of such increased output, the U.S. benchmark crude, West Texas Intermediate, lost 40 cents a barrel last week to fall as low as \$19.25. It closed Friday at \$19.38 for July delivery.

After the December meeting, when delegates crafted a production accord limiting output to 15.5 million barrels a day and mandated a return to fixed prices, oil prices went on an extended five-month rally, gaining more than \$5 a barrel.

But that accord also set provisional ceilings of 16.6 million barrels a day for the third quarter and 18.3 million barrels a day in the fourth.

Analysts emphasize that OPEC's tendency in the past to produce more than the mandated quota foreshadows lower prices.

OPEC says "their quota is 15.8 million barrels per day in the second quarter," said Albert Anton, an oil analyst with Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., "but that really means they are producing about 16.6 million barrels a day when you count Iraqi production" and the Kuwaiti Neutral Zone.

"If they follow the December agreement to increase quotas," he said, "it will hike output

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SANOFI: Elf Subsidiary Credits Flexible Structure for Unabated Growth

(Continued from first finance page) company's extraordinary aptitude for timely and profitable investments is Sanofi's decentralized structure.

Designed to maintain a careful balance between freedom to maneuver for divisional managers abroad and a cogent policy-setting headquarters in Paris, it is Sanofi's unusually flexible management structure that accounts for the company's rapid expansion and diversification.

"Every sector manager is also a member of the company's general management team," Mr. Dehecq explained. "With this system in place, one of our managers who is on the spot in Brazil, for instance, can spot a good investment and seize it on his own initiative. It becomes his or her problem — he must see that it works."

Ironically, some of Sanofi's competitors view the company's comparatively liberal organization as being to their advantage.

The director of marketing strategy for Rhône-Poulenc, France's largest pharmaceutical producer and Sanofi's chief domestic rival, said Sanofi's lack of disciplined and tightly regulated international management was its primary weakness.

"We have a good deal of respect for Sanofi," he said. "They are a young company that has done much in a short time. But we don't consider them a major threat to our business. They simply are not as well equipped on an international level as many other companies in the industry. They do not dominate any market now and probably won't for some time."

Mr. Sautier agrees, almost. "It has never been our intention to dominate any market," he said,

Health research 'is imperative for the future. And if you know what you're doing, it can be profitable as well.'

— Jean-François Dehecq, Sanofi vice president

ing a particular hybrid sunflower seed for use both as a food product and for producing seed oil. In 1985 Sanofi took control of Dahlgren & Co., a U.S. sunflower seed producer.

Dahlgren's annual profits thereupon jumped 5 percent to \$22.5 million. The acquisition also afforded Sanofi a commanding position in the world market for sunflower seeds.

In addition to accommodating Sanofi's omnivorous appetite for growth, its dynamic managerial ethic — which the bimonthly French business magazine L'Expansion called "the briskly and brilliantly conducted policy of acquisition combined with incredible organization" — has proven itself in times of trouble as well.

In the first half of fiscal 1986, for instance, Sanofi reported a 17 percent drop in consolidated income compared with the previous year, primarily because of the sudden fall of the dollar. But by intensifying management is set up, we all felt the burden of deciding what the company should do," Mr. Dehecq said. "It wasn't just the two of us — he motioned toward Mr. Sautier — "who sat up here in this office issuing orders."

Sanofi, which employs more than 18,000 people in 20 countries, is divided into three principle branches: Health, bio-industries and perfumes/cosmetics. These are further divided into dozens of sub-sectors, which make products as diverse as a growth hormone for dwarfs to a test for the AIDS virus.

The AIDS test, known as Elavia, was developed jointly by the French company Diagnostics Pasteur, in which Sanofi holds controlling interest, and a U.S. company, Genetic Systems. It won U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval in 1986 and is now sold in the United States and 60 other countries.

Integral to Sanofi's strategy for

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Austria	S.	4,800	2,400	1,600
Belgium	B.F.	11,000	6,000	3,800
Denmark	D.K.R.	2,500	1,400	770
Finland	F.M.	1,700	950	520
France	F.F.	1,500	800	490
Germany	D.M.	800	300	175
Great Britain	£	130	75	40
Greece	Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Ireland	Ir.L.	150	80	45
Italy	Lira	380,000	210,000	115,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,500	6,300	3,400
Netherlands	Fl.	660	360	198
Norway	N.K.R.	1,800	990	540
Portugal	Esc.	22,500	12,000	6,000
Spain	Pes.	29,500	16,000	8,000
Sweden	S.K.R.	1,800	990	540
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HEAR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Premier Li Peng and the State Council of Ministers have given their personal support to the first ever International Marketing Congress to take place in China — Beijing '87. — With over 47 sessions and more than 100 internationally renowned speakers and 63 countries represented, Beijing '87 is a truly International event.

Already recognising the importance of this event are Chairmen, Presidents, Vice Presidents and Senior Officers of companies such as:—

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- Bond Media
- Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon & Eckhardt
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- Ernst & Whinney
- Everbright
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- Financial Times
- General Foods
- GTE
- Hakuhodo
- Henkel
- Hill & Knowlton
- H J Heinz
- IBM
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Herald Tribune
- Jardine Matheson
- Japan Marketing Society
- JITV, Japan

- J. Walter Thompson
- Kamsky Associates Inc
- Landor Associates
- Leo Burnett
- London Export Corporation
- London Regional Transport
- Lorimar Telepictures
- MCA
- McCann-Erickson
- McDonnell-Douglas
- McKinsey Management Consultants
- Minister of Tourism, Philippines
- Mobil
- More O'Ferrall
- NBC
- Nestle
- The New York Times
- Nike
- Nikkei Business
- NRC Handelsblad
- N W Ayer
- Ogilvy & Mather
- OPF Univas
- Pearl & Dean
- PepsiCo
- Philip Morris

- Philips Telecom BV
- Polaroid
- Publicis
- Remy Martin
- Research International
- Royal Commission of Jubail & Yanbu
- Saatchi & Saatchi
- Salles/InterAmericana de Publicidade
- Saudi Research & Development Corporation
- SC Johnson & Son
- Shell Oil
- Siemens
- Singapore Airlines
- Singer
- Southern Broadcasting Network of the Philippines
- SSC&B Lintas
- Suntory
- Texas Instruments
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Seoul to Permit Sales of Foreign Cars

SEOUL—As part of a program to ease trade tensions, South Korea has agreed to permit sales of imported cars on its domestic market for the first time since the 1960s, according to the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The ministry announced Saturday a trade liberalization program to ease import restrictions on 170 items beginning July 1. The items include foreign cars with engines of 1,000cc or smaller, and cars with engines of 2,000cc or larger.

South Korea has allowed the sale of foreign-made buses and trucks since 1984, but general sales of foreign cars have been severely limited since the early 1960s, when the South Koreans began making cars.

The ministry official, Roh Moon Ok, said all the items would be subject to tariffs, but he did not say how large the tariffs would be.

Other products on the liberaliza-

tion list included engine parts, canned meats, electronic items, some steel products and textiles.

Seoul had been asked by Washington to liberalize trade in 46 of the 170 items in an effort to lessen friction between the two nations.

South Korea is the sixth largest U.S. trading partner. About 40 percent of its exports go to the United States.

The ministry said nine of the items mentioned by the United States were being liberalized ahead of schedule.

In another move, however, the ministry said the previously announced liberalization of three anthracite coal products had been reversed to protect the South Korean domestic coal industry.

South Korea's trade surplus with the United States reached \$7.4 billion last year. The United States

has been pressuring South Korea to open its markets to U.S. goods.

Some U.S. officials have said South Korea's trade surplus with the United States could grow to as much as \$10 billion this year. But South Korean officials say they are trying to keep the surplus at the same level as in 1986.

As the U.S. trade deficit continues to climb, Congress has threatened protectionist measures against Japan, South Korea and other U.S. trading partners.

In response, Seoul has announced such measures as a plan to buy \$2.62 billion worth of U.S. products, including capital goods, raw materials, farm products and a supercomputer.

Less than two months before that announcement was made in late April, a South Korean buying mission to the United States went home with \$2 billion worth of products.

Den Norske Bank Calls Halt To Spree of Lending at 16%

OSLO—Norway's biggest bank, Den norske Creditbank, has announced that it will stop lending at present rates, because it has far exceeded its loan estimate for this year.

The move is likely to push Norwegian interest rates above 16 percent, already among the highest in the industrialized world.

The bank's deputy managing director, Axel Dammann, said Friday, "But we will relax redemptions and we can lend at higher rates, or through foreign exchange."

Mr. Dammann said the move was necessary because the bank was obliged to deposit large sums with Norway's central bank as reserves to cover high lending.

"That is a heavy burden for us," he said. "It's common banking sense. If you are lending more than you have on deposit, you have to do something."

He said the bank had lent one-and-a-half to two times more for the 10 billion kroner (\$1.5 billion) it had estimated for loans in 1987.

Mr. Dammann said he did not know how long the measures would last. "It's a question of market conditions," he said. "For now we just need budgetary discipline."

BRAZIL: Nostalgia for an Inflation Rate of 220%

(Continued from first finance page)

shouldn't ordinary citizens do exactly the same thing?"

As a result, sound financial management has suddenly become vital to the survival of many companies. "If you don't manage your cash flow, no matter how good a company you are, you'll go bust," the business consultant said. "Your financial director is now more important than your production manager."

Thus, what is known in Brazil as the "financial ring-around-a-rosy" has returned. With 30 days now seen as a long-term commitment, both individuals and companies must be agile in moving their liquid cash between different instruments and investments. Banks, on the other hand, must advertise and compete intensely to attract these resources.

In recent weeks, because the government's own huge borrowing has pushed up interest rates, the most

profitable investments have been in two-year and five-year Treasury bonds with rates readjusted on a monthly basis. Other options include "overnight" deposits, three-, seven- and 10-day deposits on the so-called open market, mutual funds, 30-day fixed-interest instruments and ordinary savings accounts that pay 6 percent annually above inflation.

With so many companies in trouble, investment in stocks is not attractive, and gold is viewed as a good hedge against inflation.

What is clear is that no one is making new investments in plant and equipment. "The only game in town is speculation," said an investment consultant. "It's a vicious game that is destroying business. Even if companies have cash in hand, they hold off paying their debts so they can play the money market an extra day or two, hoping to turn a huge profit."

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
GOOG	215	215	215	215	0	0
GOOGL	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOP	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOS	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOT	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOU	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOV	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOW	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOX	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOY	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOOZ	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO1	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO2	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO3	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO4	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO5	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO6	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO7	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO8	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO9	10	10	10	10	0	0
GOO0	10	10	10	10	0	0

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
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INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
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INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	100	0	0
INTL	100	100	100	100	0	0

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
MIS DIRECTOR	\$60,000	U.S. int'l services organization.
CORPORATE CONSEIL		Borg Warner Chemicals.
DIRECTOR OF MARKETING	\$32,689 to \$44,646	Virginia Part Authority.
DIRECTOR OF PROMOTIONS		Simon Marketing Int'l GmbH.
P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR	Attractive	Imagine Transfers Ltd.

If you haven't seen last week's INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS rubric, please ask for a free copy: Max Ferrero, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 Neully Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.63.81. Telex: 613595

SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Senna Easy Winner of Monaco Grand Prix

MONTE-CARLO (AP) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna easily won Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix as Frenchman Alain Prost failed in a bid for a record 28th Formula One victory...

Hoch Leader by 4 Strokes in Memorial Golf

DUBLIN, Ohio (AP) — Scott Hoch had a four-shot lead Sunday after the completion of the rain-delayed third round of the Memorial golf tournament...

Celtics Get Past Pistons for Eastern Crown

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE BOSTON — Boston Garden continues to work its magic for the weary Celtics. With a history of...

9 points in the first quarter and 21 points in the second quarter...

31-24, one of their two 7-point leads of the quarter. The rally began with an 18-footer by Thomas...

Detroit, which shot 59 percent for the half, held only a 56-55 advantage at intermission...



Cornered by Vinnie Johnson (15) and Adrian Dantley in Saturday's second period, Larry Bird passed dejectedly out of trouble.

The Detroit offense stalled at the start of the second quarter, and Bird hit a seven-foot turnaround jumper with four Pistons hanging all over him...

After trailing by as many as seven points, the Pistons rallied again to take an 80-79 lead after three periods...

Before Dantley's injury there was another anxious moment. Parish, who had been unable to finish the three games of the series...

Even without Dantley and Johnson, the Pistons clawed their way into the game's final minutes...

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

LIDO ARENA RAJA RIGON... A crossword puzzle solution grid with words like ARENA, RAJA, RIGON, etc.

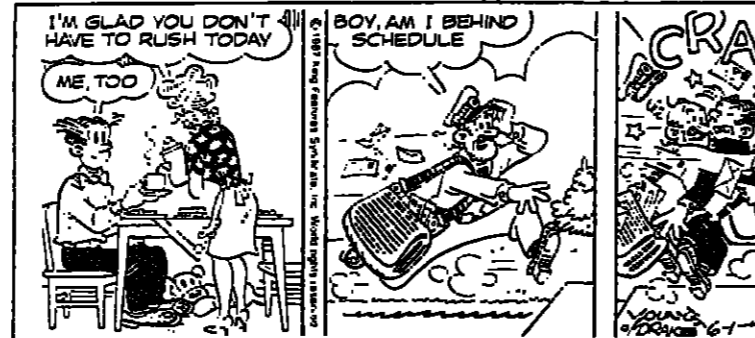
Quotable

Phil Garner of the Houston Astros, on the barrage of major-league home runs in 1987: "With the decrease in ozone layers, we've lost some of the ionized particles...

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



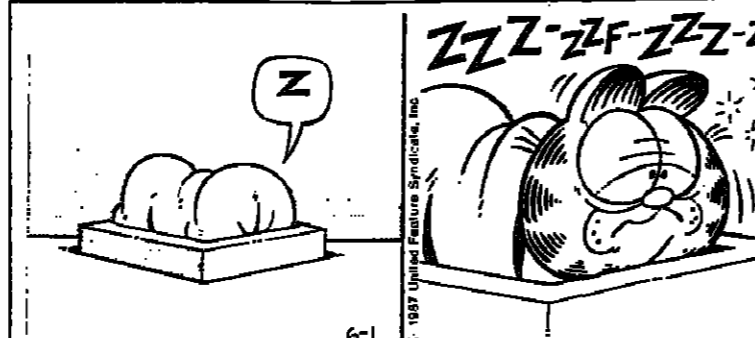
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France Presse

Amsterdam Trading was sluggish on the Amsterdam stock exchange last week, as investors were reluctant to take a stand.

Frankfurt A stronger dollar boosted prices on the Frankfurt stock exchange by around 2 percent last week.

Hong Kong A favorable government report on the Hong Kong economy boosted sentiment in the market last week.

London Sentiment remained nervous last week on the London exchange with many investors preferring the sidelines until results of the British general election on June 11 are known.

Milan The Comit Index fell again last week in slack trading, sliding below 700 to close out at 694.92 points.

Paris The Paris Bourse, fueled by a stronger dollar, staged a pronounced recovery last week with the CAC index gaining 3 percent.

Zurich The Zurich stock exchange, in line with those in Paris and Frankfurt, last week emerged from a prolonged slump.

Tokyo Share prices surged ahead on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, with the 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average closing Saturday at a record 24,901.59 yen.

Singapore The holiday-shortened week saw shares on the Singapore stock market maintain their upward momentum.

Amsterdam (continued) Turnover, in four sessions during a week shortened by a holiday, came to 3,366 billion guilders, against 4,951 billion, while the ANP-CBS general index finished at 287, compared with 286.8 on May 22.

Frankfurt (continued) The index on Monday fell 0.2 points from Friday's close, although international bets were ground mainly because of slight gains posted by the dollar.

Hong Kong (continued) The market barometer closed at record highs of 2,942.92 points Wednesday and 2,950.81 Thursday before falling back to 2,919.70 Friday.

London (continued) Shares made a dull start after holidays Monday in both Britain and the United States and were unsettled by opinion polls indicating a narrowing of the Conservatives' lead over opposition parties.

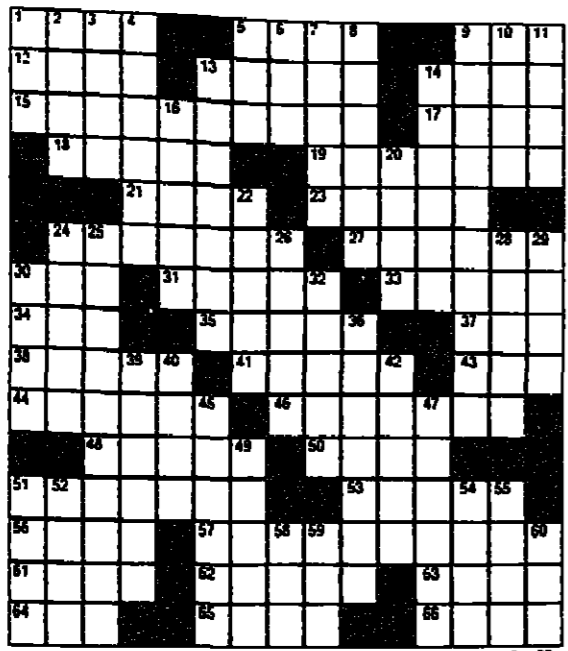
Milan (continued) Last week's fall coincided with two items of good news. Fiat announced a 64 percent rise in consolidated profits, and an internal squabble between the president of Montedison, Mario Schimberni, and the group's chief shareholder, Ferruzzi, was reported to have been solved.

Paris (continued) The index, in four days of trading, rose from 421.4 on May 22 to 431.8. The exchange was closed on Thursday.

Zurich (continued) The trend should be maintained. But the recovery was not evident in the banking and finance section.

Tokyo (continued) In the chemical section, Chiba-Celty bear shares advanced 115 francs to reach 3,165 while among banks UBS rose 160 to 4,616 and Credit Suisse rose 70 francs to finish at 3,438.

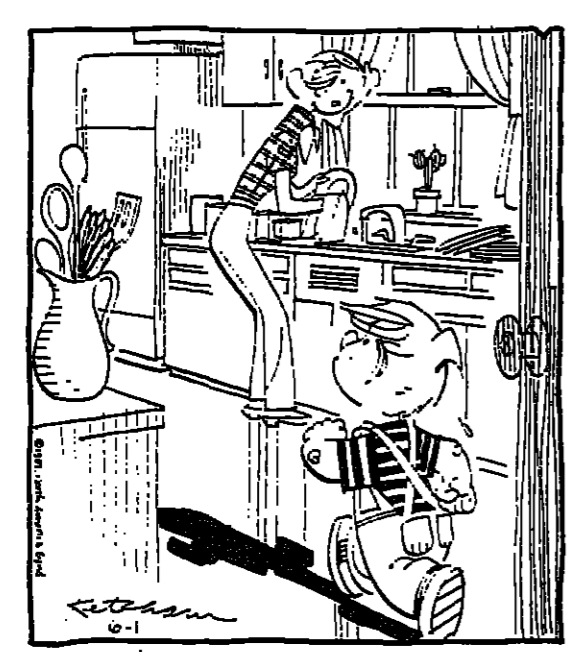
Singapore (continued) Prices advanced 1.4 percent on Monday and another 1 percent on Tuesday as foreign investors, who had been major sellers in previous weeks, turned their attention to long-term issues such as Peugeot and Thomson-CSF.



- ACROSS 1 Repeat 5 Campus V.I.P 9 — Antiquity 12 Horse or sheepskin 13 Existential 14 Press wax 15 Peppy's sign-off 17 Louthie 18 Thrust out 19 Revolves 21 Oak or elm 23 Waste 24 Cause of more fondness? 27 Fall flowers 30 — Elum 31 Wife of Abraham 32 Supplement 33 Viewpoint 37 Life story, for short 38 Hauled 41 Kefauver 42 Terminate 44 Spartacus and Turner 46 Tasks for Junior 48 Send as payment 50 Writer Bombeck

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T MIND ZANYING HOUSE, BUT MARGARET IS SERIOUS!"

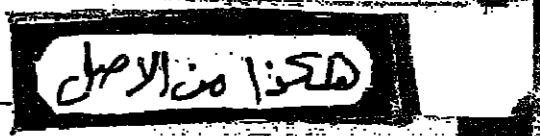
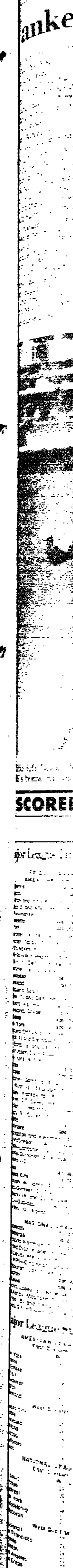
JUMBLE

A word game section with a cartoon illustration and a list of words to be unscrambled: BIASS, GEALE, NOIMOD, COPERS.

WEATHER

A weather forecast table with columns for location, high, low, and conditions. Locations include Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 19 — 10 (48 — 50), LONDON: Fair, Temp. 20 — 10 (68 — 50), MADRID: Temp. 20 — 14 (68 — 57), NEW YORK: Partly, Temp. 23 — 12 (72 — 54), TEL AVIV: Not available, ZURICH: Partly, Temp. 20 — 10 (68 — 50), BANGKOK: Fair, Temp. 23 — 19 (73 — 66), HONG KONG: Cloudy, Temp. 26 — 15 (79 — 59), MANILA: Fair, Temp. 24 — 21 (75 — 81), SEOUL: Rain, Temp. 29 — 14 (84 — 57), SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 31 — 26 (88 — 79), TOKYO: Partly, Temp. 27 — 17 (81 — 63).



SPORTS

Yankees Down A's, 9-5, as John Wins 3rd Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Willie Randolph and Henry Cotto drove in three runs apiece Sunday to help Tommy John win his third straight start and lead the New York Yankees to a 9-5 victory over the Oakland Athletics.

est nonopting day figure in the major leagues this season.
Dennis Eckersley, 3-4, making his second start as an Athletic, earned 5 1/2 innings, allowing six earned runs.

innings, allowed six hits, struck out five and walked five to get the victory.
Twice 9, Tigers 5. In Detroit, errors by second baseman Tom Brookens and third baseman Darrell Evans permitted two runs to score in a three-run eighth inning that sparked Minnesota to a 9-5 victory.

Phil Bradley drove in three runs and Presley, who hit his third homer in two games, drove in two for the Mariners, who completed a three-game sweep of the Orioles.
Blue Jays 7, Angels 2. In Toronto, George Bell homered for the Blue Jays and drove in three runs to back John Cerutti's four-hitter, sending California to its ninth straight loss. Toronto put the game away in the fifth inning with a five-run outburst. The Angels, the defending American League West champion, have won just twice in their last 14 games. The team is within two losses of tying its record for most consecutive losses set in 1974. Bell had 11 homers and 31 runs batted in during May, both Toronto records for a month.

Astros 8, Cardinals 7. In the National League, in St. Louis, Phil Garner delivered a two-run double to complete a four-run sixth inning that propelled the Houston Astros over the Cardinals. Houston starter Jim Deshaies, 4-2, pitched 5 1/2 in-

SUNDAY BASEBALL

innings, allowed six hits, struck out five and walked five to get the victory.
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Tyson Flattens Thomas to Retain Heavyweight Titles

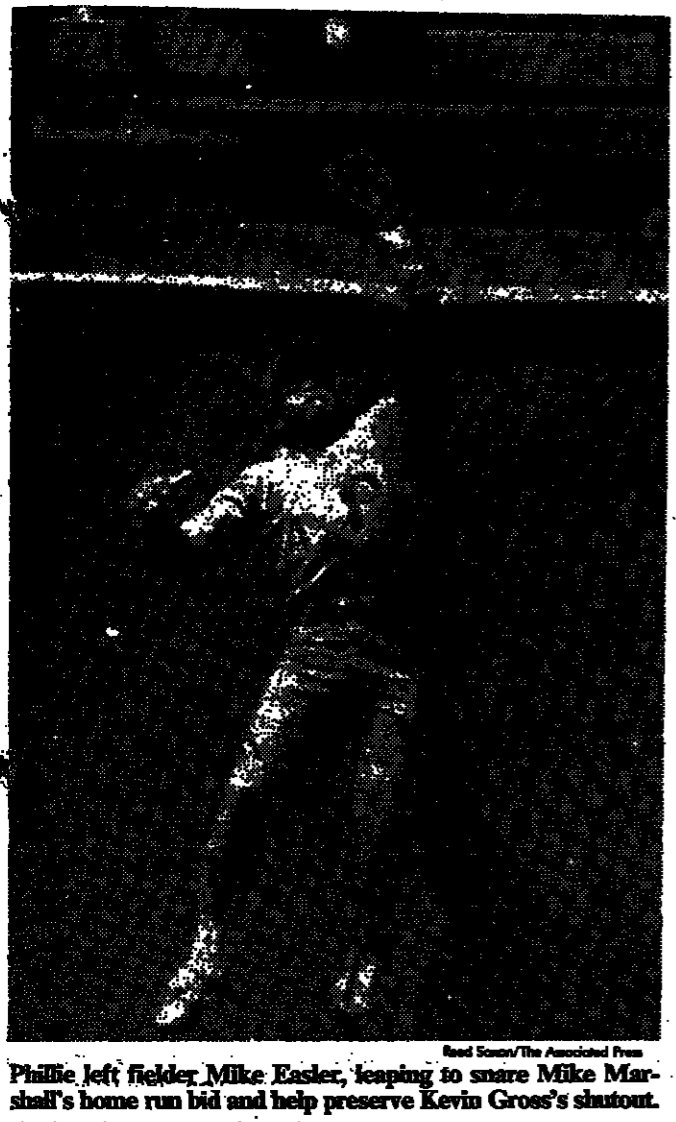
Pinklon Thomas struggled to regain his feet after being decked by Mike Tyson in the sixth round of their bout Saturday night in Las Vegas as his trainer, Angelo Dundee, right, leapt into the ring to stop the fight. Tyson, at 20 the youngest heavyweight champion ever, knocked out Thomas, 29, with a right uppercut and a left hook. Tyson improved his record to 30-0 with 27 KOs and kept his World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association crowns; he will try to unify the three heavyweight titles Aug. 1 against Tony Tucker, the International Boxing Federation champion.

Grand Slam by Davis Lifts Reds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PITTSBURGH — Eric Davis hit his 19th home run of the season, a grand slam in the third inning, and Bill Gaskins pitched a six-hitter over eight innings here Saturday night to help Cincinnati beat Pittsburgh, 6-2.
The 19 homers for Davis are a National League record for the months of April and May, breaking the mark of 18 shared by Fred Williams of the 1923 Phillies, Willie Mays of the 1954 Giants and Tony Perez of the 1970 Reds. The major-league record of 20 was set by Mickey Mantle of the 1956 Yankees.
Davis has four career grand slams and three in May, setting a league record and tying the major league mark for most in a month (shared by Detroit's Rudy York in 1938, Detroit's Jim Northrup in 1968 and Larry Parrish of Texas in 1982).

run double to cap a three-run third that carried the Cardinals to their third straight victory.
Phillies 3, Dodgers 0. In Los Angeles, Kevin Gross struck out three and walked one for his second complete game and first shutout of the year, and Von Hayes tripled home two runs to lift Philadelphia. The shutout was preserved by left fielder Mike Easler and Greg Gross. Easler leaped above the fence to snare Mike Marshall's home run bid in the sixth; Gross replaced Easler in the eighth, and that inning made a circus catch on the warning track of a Marshall drive.
Expos 6, Giants 4. In San Francisco, Tim Lincecum hit a three-run homer and walked home five runs to pace Montreal. The loss extended the Giants' losing streak to five games overall and eight straight at home. Winner Floyd Youmans struck out 12 in seven innings.

out in the 10th, ending a six-game losing streak for Milwaukee, which has started the season 13-0.
Blue Jays 4, Angels 3. In Toronto, reliever Gary Lucas walked Rob Ducey with two outs and the bases loaded in the 10th to lose the game for California. Toronto starter Jimmy Key took a no-hitter and shut-out in the seventh, but lost both as the Angels rallied from a 3-0 deficit to tie the score.
White Sox 3, Red Sox 2. In Chicago, Harold Baines doubled home Jerry Remy from first with two out in 10th to give the White Sox their first three-game home winning streak of the season.
Athletics 4, Yankees 3. In New York, Tony Phillips hit a two-run double to complete a three-run sixth-inning rally that lifted Oakland.
Mariners 12, Orioles 0. In Baltimore, Mike Morgan scattered seven hits in his second career shutout and Jim Presley slugged two home runs to power Seattle. Dave Valle and Presley tagged back-to-back homers off Eric Bell in the fourth to give Morgan a 2-0 lead. Morgan notched his second career shutout and the first for Seattle this season.
Royals 12, Rangers 7. In Kansas City, Missouri, Bret Saberhagen became the first big-league winner in the majors this season and Thad Bosley and Kevin Seitzer each drove in three runs as the Royals downed Texas. Saberhagen, who barely lasted the minimum of five innings needed to earn the victory, gave up seven runs.



Phillie left fielder Mike Easler, leaping to snare Mike Marshall's home run bid and help preserve Kevin Gross's shutout.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Tennis, Basketball, and French Open. It lists various sports events, teams, and scores.

Baseball

Table listing Major League Line Scores for various teams like California, Toronto, Yankees, etc.

Tennis

Table listing French Open tennis matches between players like Andre Agassi, Boris Becker, etc.

Basketball

Table listing NBA Playoffs and NBA Title Series between teams like Detroit, Boston, etc.

Evert, Navratilova, Graf in Quarters; Mecir Wins, Novacek Surprises Jaite

PARIS — Defending champion Chris Evert moved into the quarterfinals of the French Open tennis tournament Sunday with a 6-3, 6-1 victory over Katerina Maleeva. She was joined by longtime rival and No. 1 seed, Martina Navratilova, who crushed No. 15 Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, 6-0, 6-2, in 55 minutes.
On Saturday, West German teen-agers Boris Becker and Steffi Graf, the No. 2 seeds, survived mild scares in advancing to the fourth round, along with Jimmy Connors, at 34, the oldest player remaining in the men's draw.

In a men's fourth-rounder, Joachim Nystrom of Sweden led top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5, 0-4, when darkness halted play.
Evert, bidding to win this grand slam event for the eighth time and third year in a row, did not let a steady midmatch drizzle disturb her concentration as she overpowered the 12th-seeded Bulgarian.
"I still think Steffi is favoring," said the No. 3 seed. "I'm playing well, but you have to look at what a player has done for three to six months prior to the tournament, rather than the day before." Graf

Elsewhere Saturday, Jimmy Arias, the only other American left in the men's draw, ousted Jorge Arrese of Spain, 6-4, 7-6, 6-2, 6-6, 6-2; Arias next plays Becker, who he beat in the second round of last month's Monte Carlo Open.
"I think I have a chance," said the unseeded Arias, who reached the quarterfinals here three years ago. "He doesn't lose twice in a row to too many people, but he hasn't been playing too well on clay this year."
Progressing to the women's quarterfinals were No. 7 Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina and No. 6 Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria. Sabatini, who this year has twice beaten women's Navratilova, ended the run of South African Karen Schlimmer, 6-4, 6-1. Maleeva downed American Stephanie Rehe, 7-6, 6-1.
Arantxa Sanchez, at 15 the youngest player in the women's draw, reached the last eight by downing Carina Karlsson of Sweden 6-1, 6-4. She is the first Spanish woman since 1931 to make the quarterfinals.
Advancing with Becker and Connors as the men finished their third round were No. 4 Mats Wilander of Sweden, No. 6 Yannick Noah of France, No. 11 Kent Carlsson of Sweden and nonseeded Ricki Osterlund of West Germany and Tami Benhabib of France.
Wilander, the best clay-court player in the world on current form, beat American Aaron Krickstein for the second successive year. Wilander, a winner at Monte Carlo and Rome in the last month, stumbled in the middle but otherwise dominated as he won 6-1, 6-7, 6-0, 6-2, his 14th victory in a row.

World Cup Rugby

Table listing World Cup Rugby matches between teams like England, Australia, etc.

Auto Racing

Table listing Auto Racing events like Monaco Grand Prix, etc.

European Soccer

Table listing European Soccer matches between teams like Borussia Dortmund, etc.

A Courty if All-Weather Tournament

PARIS — It sounds magical: two weeks in Paris in the spring, playing on clay courts that arrest instead of pound the body and a chance to win a grand slam tennis championship. But the reality of the French Open can be far from idyllic.
The players appreciate the restaurants, shops and sights of the capital, but they also note that the two-week tournament at the Roland Garros complex near the Bois de Boulogne poses challenges not present at the other grand slam stops.
The weather is foremost. Spring in Paris can be beautiful — azure skies, warm temperatures, chestnut trees lining the boulevards. But it can also be awful.
Last year's semifinal between Ivan Lendl and Johan Kriek was played in a drizzly 5-6 degree centigrade (low 40s Fahrenheit). Although it has not been that bad so far this time, topsails and heavy sweaters have been needed periodically.
The weather can go from sunshine one minute to rain the next. "It's not the most predictable place," said Chris Evert, the defending women's champion. "When the sun's out, the balls fly. When it's rainy, they get heavy. It's like playing two different tournaments when the weather conditions change so drastically. That's why certain players play better on certain days."
A French player, Eric Winogradsky, figured he needed wet conditions to slow the ball down for a chance against third-seeded Stefan Edberg in last week's second round. Showers gave him just what he wanted, and Winogradsky, ranked 152nd in the world, beat the Australian Open champion in straight sets.
Like Wimbledon and the Australian Open site near Melbourne — and unlike the U.S. Open complex in New York — Roland Garros has no stadium lights. But because the French Open is played less than a month before the longest day of the year, matches can continue well into the evening.
Men's matches in grand slam events are best-of-five sets. On the hard courts of New York, they last two to two and a half hours; on the slow clay of Roland Garros, where patience is often more of a factor than speed and power, an hour is added to that average.
Clay favors players with strategic baseline games; Evert calls the French Open "a thinking tournament." Players who like to get a point over with as quickly as possible, such as defending Wimbledon champions Martina Navratilova and Boris Becker, are more vulnerable here.
The French Open is a social event in Paris and a source of national pride. French players load up both men's and women's draws. In the early rounds, matches involving French players, no matter their ranking, often are placed on center court, while seeds from other countries are shunted to cramped side courts.
Despite the drawbacks, the players say the French Open has special appeal. "On most of the outside courts, it's so quiet because of the trees all around. It blocks the noise. It's almost as if you're wearing earmuffs," Kriek said. The parklike surroundings, with crowds full of life but never rowdy, are different from the hushed tones and ivy-covered walls of Wimbledon, the country-fair feeling of the Australian Open, or the subway and airport noise of Flushing Meadow. "At Flushing Meadow, you should wear earmuffs," Kriek said.
There also is a certain distance between most of the players and fans. Although Frenchman Yannick Noah is mobbed wherever he goes, the Beckers and Navratilovas can walk the grounds relatively undisturbed.
"Enjoy this event for a lot of reasons," said Jimmy Connors, the No. 8 men's seed. "I enjoy Paris. My wife and family enjoy Paris. And a little tennis on the side doesn't hurt anyone."

LANGUAGE

The Return of the 17-Year Cicada

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Seventeen years ago, the nation's campuses were erupting with demonstrations against the war in Vietnam...

Like Richard Nixon, the cicadas disappeared and have now made a comeback. Brood-10 cicadas—this year's variety of the inch-long winged insects...

Cicada, pronounced si-KAY-da, is one of those words you need only once every 17 years, and then you need it badly. It is not a locust, which destructively chews...

The Latin name cicada is echoic, which means imitative of the sound made by the thing it denotes...

I don't know why the word is classified in dictionaries as echoic. Today the noise made by the insect does not sound like BRA-A-ACK; the onomatopoeic buzz...

In newspaper stories and television broadcasts about this "invasion," the definition is likely to be "a homopterous tree cricket..."

Poetry lovers will note that poets prefer the Italian word cicada, to the Latin cicada. Byron, in "Don Juan," wrote of "the shrill cicadas, people of the pine..."

That is the spelling also used by W. Rhys Roberts in translating one of my earliest predecessors, a Greek...

philologist named Demetrius Phalerus, who wrote his work on prose style, now known as "De Elocutione," around the third century B.C. I tripped over this book, published in 1902 by Cambridge University Press...

Demetrius was impressed with allegorical language, and found delight in the brevity and force of messages that took advantage of widely known allusions. One example he gives is that of the defiant message of the Lacedaemonians to the threatening Philip...

The Greek rhetorician again used Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse, as an example of the suggestion of irony in what is called "covert allusion."

Demetrius has a final example of the Lacedaemonians' natural turn toward the powerful use of language. Brevity is, indeed, more forcible and pe-remptory, he writes...

I commend the ancient word picture to our arm-control negotiators in Geneva; when the Soviet statements resound with Dionysian rodomontade, come right back with a cool "Your cicadas (or cicadas) shall chirp from the ground..."

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Landmark Conservation

By Benjamin Forgy WASHINGTON—The pin-nacled stone tower of a massive Romanesque revival building, popularly called the Old Post Office, today stands proudly on Pennsylvania Avenue in downtown Washington...



The Old Post Office building's tower.

It also is an excellent symbol of how far the preservation movement has progressed, and how significantly architectural attitudes have changed. Few are the cities of any size that cannot boast of a "Old Post Office" — a derelict city hall, an unused school building, an abandoned warehouse — now restored and put to new economic use.

Several have become civic centerpieces and magnets for revived activity in decaying downtowns. Boston's Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, restored and expanded to become a festive marketplace in 1976, were the focal points of the first of such major projects. The 1891 Jackson Brewery in New Orleans' Vieux Carré, abandoned in the early 1970s...

Most projects are not so grand — they have become beacons for more modest neighborhood or Main Street revivals, attracting new capital for both rehabilitation and new buildings. A turn-of-the-century warehouse in Durham, North Carolina, for instance, has become "Bright-house Square," an assortment of successful upscale shops.

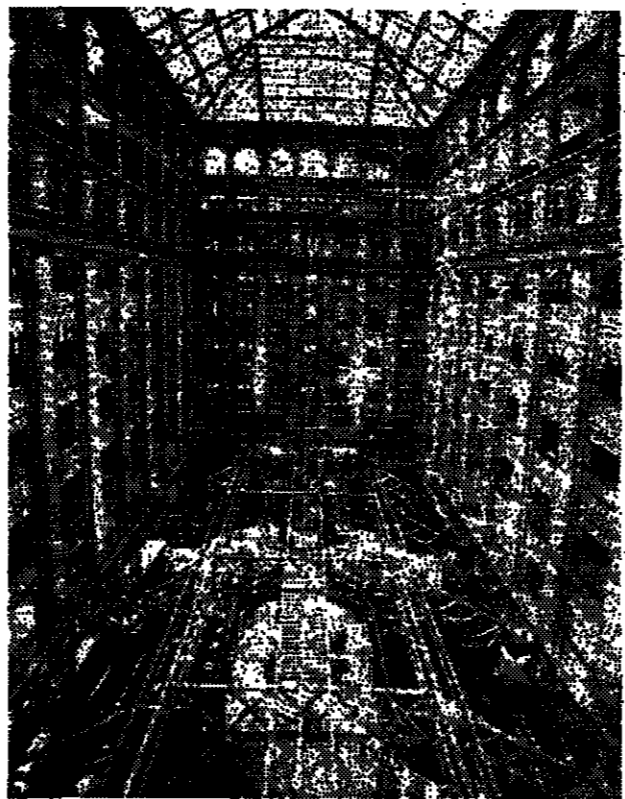
Since then, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, more than \$2 billion per year of private capital — a tenfold increase over the late 1970s — has been spent on historic rehabilitation. The fact that these tax cred-

its were retained (though at lower rates) in the sweeping Tax Reform Act of 1986 is a measure of the movement's strength and popularity.

Architects, simultaneously, were becoming increasingly aware of history. Probably more important than the new stylistic eclecticism of the 1970s and 1980s — a worldwide phenomenon loosely termed "Post Modernism" — has been the willingness of the best architects to make the existing physical context of the city the starting point for new designs.

Graham Davidson, an architect with the Hartman-Cox firm, spoke for many in the architectural profession when he said of the latter project: "We set aside our experience of 10 or 20 years and the architectural history of the last 50 or 60 to use a different manner of designing, of making a building, of thinking."

Benjamin Forgy is the architecture critic of The Washington Post.



Interior of the Old Post Office building in Washington.

It is a story repeated across the country. The popular revolt against modern architecture — at least as practiced by governments in federally financed public housing projects and speculative builders and their architects in center cities throughout the country — was taking place at the same time as an intellectual rebellion in the architectural profession.

In 1966 Congress adopted the National Historic Preservation Act mandating a national register of landmark properties and stimulating a remarkable expansion of preservation agencies on the state and local level.

What has evolved is a loose convergence of interests. The preservation movement has grown increasingly sophisticated, focusing upon economic vitality as the key to retention of historic assets and backed by new institutional muscle. The financial key to the recent surge of preservation activity is the revision of the federal tax laws, which for years discriminated against preservation by allowing more generous depreciation schedules for new construction. This changed dramatically in 1981 when, for the first time, substantial income tax credits were offered for the rehabilitation of historic structures.

By no means are all of the experiments successful. The tremendous size of many new additions makes aesthetically pleasing results difficult — the Helmsley Palace Hotel, towering brutally behind McKim, Mead & White's beautiful Renaissance-style Vil-

lard Houses on Madison Avenue in Manhattan, is a particularly egregious example of the new overpowering the old.

But for every defeat there is a remarkable victory — Mitchell Giurgola's adept, sleek additions to Louis Sullivan's masterful, prototypical 1892 skyscraper, the Winthrop Building in St. Louis; Graham Cox's sensitive package of selective demolition, renovation and new construction at Bulfinch Square in East Cambridge; and Hartman-Cox's huge, and hugely successful, new office building massed behind several low-scale 19th-century pieces on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington — to name just three.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate listings for French provinces, including properties in Nice, Cannes, and Monaco. Includes contact information for various agents.

Real estate listings for Paris and suburbs, featuring properties in various districts like the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th arrondissements.

Real estate listings for London, including properties in various areas like Bloomsbury, Covent Garden, and Soho. Includes contact information for agents.

Real estate listings for various international locations including Rome, Madrid, and Barcelona. Includes contact information for agents.

Employment opportunities for various roles such as Marketing/Sales Executive, North America, and Electronic. Includes contact information for recruitment agencies.

Low cost flights and announcements section, listing flight deals and general notices for various airlines and services.

Notice of Public Sale and other legal notices, including information about property auctions and public sales.

Advertisement for EBEL watches, featuring high-quality timepieces with various complications and designs. Includes contact information for EBEL.

Advertisement for UNIQUE properties, highlighting unique real estate opportunities in various international locations.

Advertisement for International Business Message Center, offering professional business communication services.

Advertisement for OFFSHORE COMPANIES, providing services for establishing and managing offshore entities.

Advertisement for TAX SERVICES, offering professional tax planning and advisory services for individuals and corporations.

Advertisement for AUTO SHIPPING, providing reliable and cost-effective international vehicle transport services.

Advertisement for HEALTH SERVICES, offering medical and health-related services for international clients.